# THE NATIONAL ERA.

Philladelphia, November 25, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

My DEAR SIE: Those who are actively engaged amid the heart wearying strifes of political life, and even the earnest and truly noble reformer, are too apt to grow despairing of humanity, as if true nobleness had departed with the illustrious of past generations, and the present were only deepening into intenser gloom. In such a crisis as that in which we now stand, we need to call upon every assistance to sustain our faith in the great brotherhood of the heart—that mighty heart that beats beneath the various forms of manhood, and, oftener than a careless eye would note, throbs to the same deep, solemn harmonies. I propose to send you occasionally a few translations from the melodies of other lands, that your readers may feel an echo of their heart-language reaching them across the floods of waters, and the more tumultnous conflicts of sects and systems. Surely the effort to harmonize all jarring discords will be well pleasing to the Great All-Father, and he will smile upon you as you endeavor to win the blessing promised to the peacemakers.

#### For the National Era. REMEMBRANCE.

CONSTANCE.

FROM THE FRENCH OF LAMARTINE

In vain, in vain, day follows day, They glide without a mark away; But nought shall from my soul remove

Thy memory, latest dream of love! I see my rapid years gone by Behind me besped, as mountains high; E'en sa the oak in autumn time

Sees full the foliage of his prime The frost of age is on my brow. Like this dark wave o'er which has passed

The cold breath of the wintry blast But thy serene and youthful face, Which sorrow only comes to grace Still lovely in my heart I hold, No! thou hast never left mine eye, And when I ceased to see thee here,

There I behold thee such again When to thy blest abode, away Thou fieldest with the morning's ray

Thy pure and touching loveliness in heaven's sweet air shines none the less, And eyes, where life had reased to be Are bright with immortality.

The loving aephyr's noft caresa is lifting still thy silken tress, As when the AX . Se.

And even as a halo now it rests upon thy angel brow: 'Tis thus Aurora greets our sight, Half veiled in shadows of the night

The warm and joyous beams of day But my affection knows no night. tt shines forever, pure and bright. Methinks I view thy cherished form In wildest desert, darkest storm ; Heneath the wave thy face I see,

And whilst the earth is all at rest. I listen for the accents blessed Which, to my ever-ravished ear, Still in the sighing winds I hear

Thy voice in rephyrs speaks to me.

Among those sparkling worlds of light Which gem the azure veil of night, I watch to see thre from after And when the perfumed breath of flowers is wafted from the garden bowers In joys so ravishingly sweet, it is thy spirit that I greet.

It is thy hand which dries my tears, And calms my spirit's anxious fears Thy value both whisper in mine ear, Pray shou in secret, God will hear

The grardian angel of thy friend; or all my dreams are filled with the Pure as the thoughts of scraphs be Thus while I sleep, thy gentle hand

And hids me all delighted rove. I wake and find myself alone . The tears of anguish freely flow-

Where thou art gone, fain would I go

#### For the National Era. FREE SOIL TRIUMPH.

To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: I presume it will afford satisfaction to you, and many of your readers, to learn that the Free-Soilers have achieved a complete triumph in this the Seventh Congressional District of Illi

At first, there was a strong effort (similar to the great cotton movement in New York) between the Old Hunkers of both parties to secure the nomination of all Old Hunkers. Pilate and Herod made friends, as they usually do, whenever Hu-man Liberty is to be crucified. But this clandestine movement was entirely defeated; and the Hon. Richard Ystes was nominated and elected by the union of the Free Whigs and Free-Soilers, by a majority of 800 over Harris, the pro-slavery Democrat of the last session, and all this in des-pite of the Old Hunkers in both parties, which we set down as a decided triumph of

FREE-SOILERS. Jacksonville, Nov. 23, 1850.

NEAR MERCERSBURG, FRANKLIN Co., PA.

December 9, 1850. To the Editor of the National Eva :

DEAR SIE . Europe is in commotion ; France, as Republic, put a Monarch on the throne of Italy; Gorgey proved traitor to poor Hungary the cholera and treachery appears to be in the at-mosphere of the middle of the nineteenth century so we must not be surprised to find treason to the free States, when they are sent south of Mason and Dixon's line. Pennsylvania, poor and humble Pennsylvania, has always been as submissive as a Southern slave, looking to the South for in-structions, and shaping her course to please, if possible, so as to come in for a share of the crumbs that fall from the slaveholder's table—Whigs and Demograts all alike. The Demograts had a poor, subservient creature in the Senate, and the Whigs had to borrow from Maryland the materials to

make another such creature to represent them Poor Pennsylvania, a free State, made of dough, o be crushed into any shape. Clay has flattered the North into the belief that he is their friend, but when they need a friend they find him with the slaveholder. Philadelphia has glorified Clay; and if they had been explicit, and told him and the world, it was for his telling that the South had ruled the Union forty years, I could have joined them. At the time Clay used this language, he had doubts about the course the South would take, and by telling what he thought they were too ignorant to see, he hoped it would entitle him to applause in that quarter; but he soon sees the time had not arrived when the North would claim a share in ruling the Union; and that, by a composition of cotton, sugar, and molasses, will stand up with threats of sword, revolutions, and disunion, ten millions could be taken out of the Treasury, and as much Territory secured to slavery as would answer the purpose for another century. To abolish the slave trade in the District, he must force all the free States to sanction slavery by aiding to catch their runaways, and hand them back to bondage. As our President and Cabinet think this all corresponds with the liberties spoken of in the Constitution, we suppose it will have to be complied with, though re-luctantly for a time. But we cannot suppose the atmosphere of the middle of the nineteenth cen-tury, which has astonished the honest portion of mankind by the number of traitors it has produced, will long continue, but very likely they have erected a gallows, for such of them as may

live a few years, to hang upon.

Here you have the notions of an old country farmer and subscriber to the Era.

There can be no doubt the Whigs of this country disapproved of the acts of the last Congress; but I apprehend they, like the Democrats, will follow their leaders; and, while the South continues to rule the Union, we will be like a ship continues to rule the Union, we will be like a ship beisterous sea without compass. There is beisterous sea without compass. There is compared to the season of the opon a boisterous sea without compass. There is some anxiety to see the course our Governor will take. I think he will adhere to his former opin-take. I think he will have all the Free-Soil votes at the next election; and Whigs, who are Whigs because they are Whigs, will also go for him, and his prospects will be pretty fair; otherwise, he should decline an election; but I have some faith in him, as he is out of the reach of slave influence—north of the line.

I think he will adhere to his former opin-take. I think he will adhere to his former opin-take. I think he will adhere to his former opin-take. I think he will adhere to his former opin-take. I think he will adhere to his former opin-pressor and against the victims of his rapacity. It subjects us, and others, if we shall extend to those who are diving from grinding oppression, and endeavoring to regain the enjoyment of their inslienable right to be free, that sympathy, encouragement, and assistance, which we ourselves, some faith in him, as he is out of the reach of slave influence—north of the line.

I think he will have all the Free-Soil votes at the next election; and Whigs, who are those who are diving from grinding oppression, and endeavoring to regain the enjoyment of their inslienable right to be free, that sympathy, encouragement, and assistance, which we ourselves, if placed in like circumstances, would desire and slave influence—north of the line.

J. D.

It is does the course our Governor will ask in the Chair.

In Resolved, That obedience to said law (the Fugitive law) is rebellion against God—in that it requires us to be instrumental in returning to hope-less bondage God's poor, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment—an act which is repugnant to our every sense of right and justice, and in violation of the duty of every Christian to be a missionary, of the duty of every Christian to be a missionary, in fact or in spirit; and of the rich reward that influenced him to go to Africa, of the duty of every Christian to be a missionary in fact or in

### PUBLIC MEETINGS AT THE NORTH.

generous feeling of our nature a ste of our religion impels us to extend the subjects every member of this stether with the people under our care, to thity of being compelled, under heavy penalts, to become active agents in forcibly depriving others of that liberty in which we ourselves glory, which we prize as more dear than life, and which we solemnly believe and continually declare to be the The reports of public meetings against the Fugitive Law, transmitted to us for publication, are too long to be inserted entire. We abridge them as usual.-Ed. Era.

#### TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO.

Agreeably to a call made by a large number of them back into that cruel bondage from which they have escaped; and this in direct opposition the citizens of Gustavus, a mass meeting was held at the Methodist meeting-house, on the 19th November, to discuss the merits or demerits of the so called Fugitive Slave Law, our obligations to obey said law, &c. The meeting was called to order, and, on motion, Buell Barnes, Esq., was appointed President, and C. P. Sheldon, Secretary On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, the citi-

puring the absence of the committee, the city sens listened to an able address delivered by Milton Sutliff, Esq., of Warren. The committee on resolutions then presented the following, which were discussed and unanimously adopted, viz:

8. Resolved, That the late law of Congress,

commonly called the Fugitive Slave Law, is only another, but greatly aggravated aggression of the slave power on our rights as citizens of a free State, and we will not, under any circumstances,

render obedience thereunto:

1. Because it is an aggression of our rights. Because it is obnoxious to our sense of Because it is making slave-catchers and slave-

holders of us

Because it is extra-judicial, no such law being contemplated by the most ultra slaveholders when the Constitution was formed—that instrument being, by the compromise, at the time, considered amply sufficient to carry out their views.

5. Because it suspends the writ of habeas

Because it denies the right of trial by jury. Because it gives the judge in the case a bribe for convicting; and as none other than a mercenary millam would accept such an office, the most inno-cent would be unsafe in his hands.

8. Because, in obeying it, we would be disobey-ing the law of God. 11. Resolved, That the greatest obstacle we have to contend with, in defence of Northern rights

and human freedom, is the unboly attachment of Northern men to their respective political parties; although professing to be right, their principles are always sacrificed on days of election. 12. Resolved, That those Senators and Representatives from the free States, who voted for the

Fugitive Slave Bill, and those who dodged the vote, are unworthy the confidence of a free constitu-ency, and should be branded with the mark of Judas, and consigned to his estate of infamy.

13 Resolved, That, from henceforth, we will patronize no newspaper or periodical of any kind that lends its aid in any way, direct or indirect,

to support this infamous law.

After hearing an interesting address from John Hutchison, E-q., of Warren, it was

14 Resolved That the doings of this meeting has
promised in the several papers in this county and
in the National Era at Washington.

Buell, Barnes, President.

C. P. Sheldon, Secretary.

## GRANT COUNTY, INDIANA.

At a repeal meeting of the citizens of Monroe township, Grant county, Ia., held at Farmington, November 20, 1850, pursuant to a call for the in-vestigation of the law known as the Fugitive Slave Law, Israel Jinkens, Chairman and A. B. Goodykoontz, Secretary; also, at another, held at Wickersham's school-house, in the northeast corner of the township, November 23, for the same purpose, David Wall, Chairman, and A. B. Goodykoonts, Secretary and Secretary F. Same purpose, David Wall, Conditional Goodykoontz, Secretary; and another at Farmington, on the 29th inst, Isaac Parker, Chairman, and Nathan Haines, Secretary; and on the evening of the 30th inst, there was one held at How's school-house in the southeast corner of Centre township, Henly James, Chairman, and John Taylor, Secretary; and after several ethusiastic speeches were made, and some resolutions passed. A. B. Goodykoontz was appointed to compile the proceedings of the several meetings, and forward the same, together with the following preamble and resolutions, to the editors of the Wing Thermometer and National Era, for publication.

obey the requirements of the present infame law, but will use all fair and lawful means to have it repealed or remain a dead letter among us. 2 Resolved. That we will not aid any man to office, either directly or indirectly, that will not use all laudable means for the repeal of the pres-

#### ent infamous Slave Law. WESTERVILLE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, ORIO,

Pursuant to public notice, the citizens of Westerville and vicinity met on Thursday evening, November 14, for the purpose of giving a public expression of their opinion of the Fugitive Law, passed by the late Congress. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. J. W. Durant to the chair, appointing George McWhirk, Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained, and a committee appointed to prepare resolutions, Peter Garner, Esq., was collect upon to address the audience. The following resolutions were then presented for consideration, and, after protracted

discussion, were finally adopted:

Resolved, That the Fugitive Law, passed by the late Congress, is an unconstitutional law, and is also an unchristian law, and an act of unmitigated tyranny, and therefore ought not to be obeved.

gress who voted for the Fugitive Slave law are worthy to be branded as traitors to the cause of humanity and freedom, and are deserving the con-tempt of every lover of freedom. Resolved, That Millard Fillmore ought to have vetoed the Fugitive bill; and that, in signing it. and placing Daniel Webster at the head of his Cabinet, he has proved himself emphatically a

Resolved, That the Northern members of Con-

Northern man with Southern principles." Resolved. That we will vote for no man for Congress, or President, who has or will sustain the Fugitive law, and that we will demand its uncon-

#### ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD OF THE WEST.

Springfield; Decatur Co., Indiana

To the Editor of the National Era:

At a meeting of the Second Associate Reformed Synod of the West, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, October, 1850, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:
Whereas a bill, commonly known as the Fugi-

tive Slave bill, has been passed by the Congress of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of which persons now free may be re turned to slavery and all its horrors; and whereas the Associate Reformed Church has, in according the control of the Reformed Church has, in according to the control of t ance with the Word of God, pronounced slavery a sin, and no human constitution or law can make that right which the Word of God pronounces wrong; and whereas the Bible declares, " Thou

deep regret at the passage of the Fugitive Slave fered the following resolutions, and moved their

Resolved, That we hereby warn our people against holding any civil office, which shall subject them to the guilt and humiliation of executing the provisions of said law

#### FIRST ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD OF THE WEST.

Mercer, (Pa.,) Oct., 1850. At a meeting held in Mercer, Pennsylvania the following preamble and resolutions were passed in regard to the Fugitive Slave law, viz: Whereas the Congress of the United States, at its recent session, passed a bill, usually styled the Fugitive Slave bill, which, having received the sanction of the President, has become the law of the land; which law is believed to be in a high degree iniquitous and tyrannical in all its enactments. It involves the entire nation in the guilt of Slavery; laying under contribution the public treasure and the law of the whole of these States, for the purpose of maintaining slaveholders in the possession of the victims of their oppression. It deprives a considerable class of the free population of this country of that protection for their liberties secured to them by the Constitution of these United States, and of the several States in which they reside; wresting from them the right of an impartial trial before a competent court and jury, when charged with the crime of being slaves; Here you have the notions of an old country placing it in the power of a single individual, commissioner or judge, to decide the question of their guilt, and slavery for life, upon testimony taken in their absence, in a distant part of the

to do unto others as we would they should do unto 3. Resolved, That we will not obey said law under any circumstances whatever.

CAMDEN, JAY COUNTY, INDIANA At a meeting held in Camden, Jay county,

tions were offered by S. Green, and unanimously adopted:
7. Resolved, That resistance to tyrants is obe-

with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates where it liketh the operation of this latest law of despotism and him best: thou shalt not oppress him."-Deut. tyranny, the infamous Fugitive Law: That we will not obey its mandates because—1st, they are unconstitutional, being not only unauthorized by And whereas it is the duty of the church, in that instrument, but a flagrant violation of all in her organized espacity, to protest against those those who "decree unrighteous decrees, and write grievousness which they have prescribed; to turn away the needy from justice, and to take away the right of the poor;" and to strive, by all penceable means, to secure the repeal of such unand in violation of that higher law which is above

righteous decrees: Therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the guilt and shame brought upon our beloved country, by the enactment by our National Legislature of the Resolved. That we recommend to the people un-

der our care to memorialize Congress, at its ap-proaching session, for the repeal of said bill. Resolved, That as the bill is evidently in con-HARVEYSBURG, WARREN COUNTY, OHIO. At a meeting held in Harveysburg, Warren flict with the higher law of Eternal Justice, and as we must obey God rather than man, we carcounty, November 16, 1850, J. W. Scroggs was called to the Chair, and Valentine Nicholson apnestly entreat all our people not to accept or hold any office, in the discharge of which they may be called upon to enforce this bill, and to endure its utmost penalties rather than bring upon themselves the guilt, and upon their religion the reproach, of countenancing its odious requirements, by engaging in any way, in enforcing its execu-

#### BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO.

Fugitive Slave bill.

Pursuant to notice previously given, the citizens of Colerain Township and parts adjacent met in Amity school-house, on the evening of the 16th November, to express their views on the Fugitive Slave bill.

emply believe and continually declare to be the instinuable right of all men; and in dragging

to that higher law, which says—"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is es-

The meeting was organized by appointing James Martin, President; Wm. Chandler and Caleb Hood, Vice Presidents: Clarkson Broseus and Pusey Barnard, Secretaries. On motion, James Martin, Moses Brinton, Joseph B. Davis, Mahlon Broseus, and Abner Davis, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of

the sense of the meeting.

After retiring for a short time, they returned. and James Martin addressed the meeting. The following preamble and resolutions were

read and unanimously adopted.

Whereas Congress has lately passed a law that is cruel and appressive and in our humble opinion is contrary to the law of God, as well as to the Constitution of the United States :

7. Resolved. That no good citizen will assist in returning a tugitive to shovery, the language of the bill to the contrary notwithstanding.
S. Resolved, That those men who gave their votes for the passage of the infamous Fugitive Slave bill of 1850 are no longer deserving the support of a free and enlightend people. 9. Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to have the obnoxious bill removed, by sending to the next session of Congress our peti-tions, and crying aloud, repeal, repeal.

### GALLIA COUNTY, OHIO,

At a meeting held at Kygerville, in Gallia coun-ty, Ohio, on the 19th November, 1850, to express sentiment of the community on the subject of the Fugitive Slave law passed at the late session of Congress, said meeting was respectably attended as to members. David Tate was called to the Chair, and J. H. Pratt appointed Secretary; and after reading said law, and commenting upon the same, and listening to a speech from Mr. J. Bradbury, the following resolutions were passed unan-

1. Resolved, That we, the citizens of Cheshire township and vicinity, here assembled, are a law-abiding people, and as such will support the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made all of the above-named meetings:

1. Resolved, That while we wish to be a peaceable and law-abiding people, and for the Union while it guaranties to us our rights, we do most solumnly, succeedy, and healy resolve we will assemble as the second of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and therefore cannot be binding upon us.

2. Resolved. That it is the second of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and therefore cannot be binding upon us.

the provisions of said law, nor suffer it to be done, if within our power to prevent it.

4. Resolved, That the members of the present

Congress who voted for said law deserve the scorn and contempt of the whole civilized world. 7. Recolved, That the spirited resistance to the execution of said law by the people of Boston, Massachusetts, merits our warm approbation; and we hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our honors, to sustain them in the course they have adopted.

# GRANT COUNTY, INDIANA.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Grant county, Indiana, met at the Court-House in the town of Marion, to express their disapprobation of the late Fugitive Slave law. The meeting consisted of the most intelligent and influential citizens of the county, among which were Hon A. J. Harlan, member of Congress, J. M. Wallace, Esq., A. Steele, Esq., Judge James, Mr. A. Diltze, Mr. E. C. Overman, and many others of the first respectability, of all po-

The meeting was called to order by D. W. Jones; whereupon, Mr. A. Diltze was chosen Chairman, and D. W. Jones, Secretary.

Hop. A. J. Harlan then took the stand, and spoke for an hour and a half condemnatory of the He said : "If it was the object of this people to labor for a repeal of this edious law, he was with them. It is a measure the exigency of the case did not demand, an insult to Northern consciences. If I were to express an opinion which I wish no man to credit, I would say it is constitutional. The law of 1793 bound the North strong enough for the recapture of fugitive slaves, but the present law supersedes the acknowledged rights of the citizen. If it does not impair the right to sue out the writ of habeas corpus, or the right of trial by jury, it was probably constitutional—so far, the practice of the law had destroyed both." He questioned the constitutionality of a law so fraught with malevolent consequences, of kidnapping and speculation. "We are communded to assist in this foul work of catching runaways to assist in this foul work of catching runaways habits, superstitions, capacity of improvement; from slavery, even if we know the victim to be a and the remarkable success that has attended the free man, under the penalty of one thousand dollars! But, fellow-citizens, I am prepared to say I will not do it! [ Me neither -several voices ] He may be dragged before the commissioner by the marshal, and the evidence sgainst him is but a record of some perjured villian's oath, who may have before learned so much of his identity as to describe him with a convenient certainty ent to testify of his freedom." He further ex-plained the odious provisions of the law as it passed Congress, and expressed his determination

wrong; and whereas the Bible deciares, shall not deliver anto his master the servant which is shall not deliver anto his master the servant which is lace, Esq. was called for, and made his appearance on the stand.

After having resumed his seat, Mr. J. of lace, Esq. was called for, and made his appearance on the stand.

Whereas we have strong doubts of the consti-

tutionality of said law, believing, as we do, that it abridges the benefits of the writ of babeas carpus, and absolutely refuses the right of trial by sary, to the aleged fagitive; and that it imposes onerous and burdensome duties upon public officers, as well as upon private citizeus, without distinction of sex or age, not required by the pol-tey of our free institutions, but repulsive to the feeings and principles of a Christian people:

Therefore,
Resolved, That while we deprecate forcible re-

Hon. A. J. Harlan, our Representative in Congress, for his steady opposition to the passage of foresaid law. The resolutions were seconded by the Secre-

tary in a few remarks. Mr. A. Steele, E.q., came forward, and spoke briefly of the tyrannical operation of the law. The resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote, and the meeting adjourned.

A. Dultar, Chairman. D. W. JONES, Secretary.

November 17, 1850, Wm. Mendenhall was called to the Chair, and H. Wood appointed Secretary. After a spirited speech from Henry C. Wright on the Fugitive Slave Law, the following resolu-

dience to God, and that we will obey God by re-sisting, even unto prison and death if need be, aped from his master unto thee; he shall dwell the privileges and immunities guarantied to us by it—2d, that law is unjust, wicked, and oppressive,

all human Constitutions.

S. Resolved, That said law is the crowning act of infamy, and cannot be equalled by any previous legislation of our country, and we brand all those who had any agency in its passage, who shall assist in its execution, or who counsel obe-dience to its mandates, as traitors to God and

pointed Secretary.

A. Brooke, Wm. Macy, G. F. Birdsell, J. G. Stevenson, R. B. Edwards, Valentine Nicholson, and Charles Ward, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the

The committee retired to another room, consulted together, and unanimously agreed upon the following resolutions, and preamble to the same, and they were accordingly presented to the

meeting: Inasmuch as "resistance to tyrants is obedi-ence to God," and as the fact that the tyranny proceeding from an elective Government only increases the duty of resistance in all those who have made themselves responsible for the action of such Government; and as the Fugitive Slave Bill recently enacted by the United States ren-ders inoperative the writ of habeas corpus in time of peace when there is no rebellion or invasion, prevents the right of trial by jury to those seized under its provisions, offers the bribe of double fee for finding for the plaintiff when man's inalienable right to liberty is at issue between the parties, and makes it a penal offence to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, or succor the op-pressed: Therefore, Resolved, That we demand the immediate and

BLAKELY, PENNSYLVANIA. Agreeably to a public notice, a large and re-Agreeably to a public notice, a large and respectable meeting, without distinction of party, was held at the Baptist meeting-house, in Blakely, on Saturday evening, 21 inst. The object of the meeting having been stated by N. Callender, on motion, Rev. James Thompson was called to the Chair, Franklin Aylesworth and Nathan London were appointed Vice Presidents, and Burr Kenyon Secretary; whereupon, N. Callender presented the following preamble and resolutions: Resoluted, That the "Fugitive Slave Law." recently enacted by the Congress of these United States, is a most flagrant outrage upon the inalienable rights of man, and a daring assault upon the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the enactment of this infamous law should cover with reproach the men who proposed it, the men who advocated it, the men who voted for it, and, not less than them, the men who basely sneaked away from their places, rather

than meet the question.

Resolved, That we put forth all honorable means for the repeal of this anti-republican, anti-Christian, Heaven-daring, God-provoking Fugi-

The resolutions being ably sustained by N. Callender, Geo. Perkins, Esq., J. R. Fordham, and others, passed with great unanimity.

James Thompson, President. BURR KENYON, Secretary.

# FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.

As a large number of the readers of the Ern take a deep interest in the missions under the care of the American Missionary Association, they will be glad to read an account of the Farewell Meetings recently held in this city and neighborhood, of eight missionaries and teachers, who have embarked for Western Africa, with a view to strengthen the mission at Kaw-Mendi, in the interior, and establish a new mission at Tissana, which is between one and two hundred miles in a direct line from the ocean, and about three hundred in a direct line southeast from Sierra Leone. The names of these missionaries and teachers Franklin L. Arnold and wife, of Ohio, Miss Joonna Alden, of Lowell, Massachusetts; Miss Hannah More, of Tolland county, Connecticut; Mr. William C. Brown, of Louisiana; and Mr. Samuel Gray, of Kentucky. They have conscirated themselves to the cause of Christ, ardently desire to labor for the education of the colored man, and to be connected with a Missionary Sothat sympathizes so deeply with the downtrodden and oppressed at home and abroad. Mr. Brown is the son of a slaveholder; and, having witnessed the degradation and privations of American slaves, feels called in Providence to devote his life to the instruction of the African race. Mr. Gray is a self-emancipated slave; and, having labored and studied many years at a manual labor seminary, desires to engage in instructing the people of color. Miss More has labored as a missionary among the Cherokee Indians six years, under the care of the A. B. C. F. M., and left that post because the Board did not take what she and many others consider right ground on the

subject of slavery.

Rev. George Thompson, missionary to Kaw-Mendi, and who has recently arrived from his field of labor, was present at these meetings, and gave great interest to them by imparting interesting facts respecting the climate, soil, minerals, productions, and people of Africa, their customs, preaching of the Gospel at the mission and the neighboring districts of country, and the estab-lishment of schools. He exhibited iron ore and manufactured iron; implements of labor and war-fare; cotton cloth, white and variegated, of nao may
as to
And
dresses of chiefs and of the people, gree-grees,
straw hats, fur caps, an idel, with sundry other
articles. He describes the head men in the interior as having manly forms, broad chests, large forcheads, and the people altogether different from the degraded nations on the coast. He spoke of the bright intellects of the children, their readiness to learn the English language, and their rapid improvement. In answer to an inquiry on this head, he read a letter addressed a Sanday School in this country, written by a

boy ten years of age, and said that he was almost ashamed to carry back replies that had been made to it by boys here who are much older.

Mr. T. said he had gathered a church of forty members, most of whom were devoted Christians. Among them are some of the Amistad Africans, whose perilous condition, and final recovery of their liberty, so greatly interested the benevolent people of the United States ten or eleven years since. Mr. T. has happily been instrumental in bringing many hostile chiefs to abandon war, and form equitable terms of peace. For several years, destructive wars had prevailed all around the mission, and among chiefs at a distance. Looking upon the mission as a peace institution, and upon Resolved. That while we deprecate forcible resistance to any established law of the land, we will use our utmost endeavors to arouse our people, that they may use constitutional and peaceable means to obtain a repeal of this odious enactment.

Resolved. That we commend the course of the solicited the good offices of Mr. Thompson. He brought the parties in his neighborhood to terms at then undertook a fatiguing journey still farther into the interior to bring the parties in that region to terms of amity. He was chiefs in that region to terms of amity. He was eminently successful, and received the thanks of those on "both sides of the war," while he had opportunity to preach the Gospel and become acquinted with the people in the hilly and beautiful country which he visited. The King invited him to establish a mission there, and engaged to erect all the necessary buildings.

At Dr. Peember 1st. Sanday evening, a public

York, December 1st, Sunday evening, a public meeting was held, which was numerously attended by both the white and colored friends of the mission. Messrs. Tappan, Jocelyn, Thompson, Cornish, Ray, and Teft, took part in the services. At a meeting of citizen farmers of the town of Cazenovia, (northern section,) assembled on Monday, the 11th ultimo, for the purpose of listening to an anti-slavery address, the following resolutions were unexpectedly presented by one of the meeting, and adopted without distinction of party, or sect, or sex, and without one dissenting voice—

James Baker in the Chair

1. Resulted. That obedience to said law (the

awaits those who sincerely and zealously labor for the conversion of souls and the glory of God. Mr. Thompson followed, and gave many facts relating to Africa, the success of the Gospel at the Mendi mission, the superiority of the inhabitants in the interior to those living on the coast, and the openings providentially made for the intro-duction of the Gospel into that wonderful country. The meeting was Bishop Heber's missionary hymn. The meeting was concluded by singing

Tuesday evening, another meeting was held in the Plymouth Church, (Rev. Mr. Beecher's,) Brooklyn. A large and highly respectable audience assembled. The Treasurer of the A. M. A., Lewis Tappan, presided. The 72d Psalm was read by Mr. Beecher, who also offered mayor. read by Mr. Beecher, who also offered prayer. The Corresponding Secretary then made a state-ment of the origin and history of the Society. He read an extract from its Constitution, by which it appeared that instead of being a close corporation, the persons contributing to the support of the missions have a direct voice in conducting the affairs of the Society; and that membership is confined to persons of Christian principles. He stated, as peculiarities of this Association over some other institutions, that it is anti-slavery in its character, and affords no countenance to the its character, and affords no countenance to the peculiar sins of the people among whom the missionaries labor. He mentioned particularly that the Society does not tolerate polygamy in church members at missionary stations, nor refuse to instruct its missionaries explicitly on the subject, and requires them to oppose idolatrous rites and ceremonies directly, instead practicing what has been called the "mining and sapping process;" to tread down the citadels of sin, and build upon their ruins Christian edifices, in the belief that their ruins Christian edifices, in the belief that no compromise can exist between the religion of Jesus and the god of this world, between Christ

Mr. W. stated that the members of missions and missionary teachers in this and foreign lands, under the care of the A. M. A., exceeded eighty. Mr. Thompson followed in a highly interesting address of an hour, in which he gave an account of his travels in Africa, the state of the people, of his travels in Africa, the state of the people, the conversions that had taken place at the mission, the condition of the schools, the prospects and encouragements. He also appealed to the church to send more laborers, and to expend more money to sustain the missions. The services were concluded by singing and the benediction. The missionaries are to sail in the brig Triton, Capt. Ozeas Long, and are commended to the prayers of the friends of the missions. L. T.

# W- U-, December 2, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: In reading the communication of your New York Correspondent, in the 203d number of the Era, November 21st, I was astonished at an assertion made by him, to wit: that "the Confes sion of Faith unblushingly declares that to its (the churches) officers the keys of Heaven are committed, by virtue whereof they have power," wareoutional repeat of the Englithe Law as ne.

Ac. I have not access to any Confession publishers to the peace and tranquillity of the country.

J. W. Schools, President.

Valenting Narra was September 1. respecting it. But I suppose your correspondent has made a mistake in quoting the passage. I examined the comessions, printed scanners with and both have it "Kingdom of Heaven." Now, I suppose your correspondent a much better politician than theologian; and that he supposed "Heaven" and "the Kingdom of Heaven" meant preisely the same thing, and not that he wished purposely to misquote or misrepresent. The King-dom of Heaven generally means the New Testament church; in which according to the 1st sec. of the 30th cap, (quoted by your correspondent.) it is asserted, "Christ has appointed officers," which it also states "are distinct from the civil

> Should any one doubt the correctness of my Should any one doubt the correctness of my definition of "the Kingdom of Heaven," he is referred to Math. xiii, 47, and various other passages in the New Testament, where the expression occurs. The Jews seem to have obtained the expression from the Prophet Daniel, in whose writings I believe it first occurs. writings I believe it first occurs. So, then, this terrible claim amounts, in the end

to nothing more than the right of the officers to judge of the qualifications of those who are to be members; when they deserve censure or suspension from the church; and when, upon credible profession of repentance, they are to be restored. The Presbyterian Church, as a body, is, in all science, bad enough, without having anything so Popish laid to its charge, as the despotic admission of men into heaven, or exclusion from it, by arbitrary church officers.

JUSTICE.

## THE FRIEND OF YOUTH-Yol. II. 1851. A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER.

MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY, EDITOR

The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every south, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, nev type, and with tasteful embellishments. panion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim to form their tastes. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery, Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children, we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their comprehension, about the important events of the present but we think we do not mistake the taste or capacity of young people, when we suppose them to feel some interest in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the school room, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to in being of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall eceive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffer-ing, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all wrong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just and pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to nan, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the

great Father and Renefactor of all. To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as egular contributors to our co'umns, several well known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the

The first number of the 2d volume will be issued on the irst of November, ensuing. The terms are-fifty cents a year for a single copy ve copies for two dollars; or, every person forwarding us

with as little delay as possible. All communications mus MRS. M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C., October 15, 1850. P. S. Postmasters are entitled to ten cents ew subscriber they may forward-a small compensation for their trouble, but as large as the price of our paper will ad mit. We are always indebted to their courtesy, and hope to be laid under still greater obligations. M. L. B.

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Session of 1850-51. Chartered 1849.

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iseases of Women and Children.

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Fig. These papers will please call attention to the above editorially.

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per year.

Subscriptions also received for the Friend of Youth, edited by Mrs. M. L. Balley, free of postage, delivered in any part of the city, st 75 cents a year, or 50 cents by mail.

Subscriptions and adver issements received, and any business connected with these papers attended to, by JOHN KIRMAN, S. N. PERCE,

Ang. l. Agents for National Eva.

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GRAHAM IN 1851. GRAHAM IN 1851.

GRAHAM has completed the most extensive arrangements to give still higher character and value to his Magazine for the coming volume.

G. P. B. James, the celebrated Novelist, has been engaged to give a series of splendid romances.

George D Prentice, the Poet of the West, will write exclusively a poem for every number.

Grace Greenwood is engaged to give a series of her beautiful stories

Grace Greenwood is engaged to give a series of her beautiful stories

J. M. Legare, of South Carolina, will contribute a brilliant set of papers for 1861.

Miss Fenimore Cooper, the author of Rural Hours, is also engaged, with Whipple and Longfellow, Bryant and Locot.

T. B. Read, the Artist and Poet, is now at Dusseldorf, on his way to Italy, to furnish from the Galleries a superbect of drawings. Artists from America have been sent to be a superbect of drawings. Artists from America have been sent to drawings by the renowned David of Paris are to be furnished for Graham's incomparable Ladies' Department, which will excel anything that has ever been produced in Paris, England, or the United States. The first appears in the December number.

December number.

All this foretells a year of splendor in this Magazine for All this foretells a year of splendor in this Magazine for All this foretells a year of splendor will be astunished Graham also abolishes the system of canvassing agents, and constitutes every Postmaster and Editor Agents. Now is the time to form Clubs; as the December number closes

Single copies, \$3.

PRICE OF CLUBS FOR 1851.—All orders for Graham's Magazine, commercing with 1851, will be supplied at the following rates: Single subscribers, \$3; two copies, \$5; five copies, \$10; and ten copies for \$20, and an extra copy to the person sending the club of ten subscribers. These terms will not be departed from by any of the three doilar magazines. All orders addressed to GEORGE R. GRAHAM, Oct. 17—6t 134 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. PARK EVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A Ta meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850,
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physician, in the place of Dr. Dwater, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is now
br. pare: to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissnitz, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in
this coustry, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia,
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

cian.
The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.
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Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic

Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drain sunder ground.

THE WATER WORES

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Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a bill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the bill, by "a bydraulic. pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of east from, that is kept con stantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water work a yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream failing from a height of a bout thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables. Ac.; the riving douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

the same.

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derstood by a personal examination. May 30.

BLACKWOOD'N MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

OWING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect recercis of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treat-sets to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, vis:

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THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and

BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE. In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though firmily expressed, of the three great parties in King land—Tory, Whilg, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whilg, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesisatical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human know-since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, br. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. It literary character is of the very highest order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the a tvantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

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ately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Rackwood's Mogazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition. For any one of the four Reviews, For any two of the Reviews, For any three of the Reviews, For all four of the, Reviews, For Blackwood's Magasine, For Blackwood's Magasine,

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Aug. 1. WM. HARNED, 61 John street, N. York. HOOKER & HAWLEY,

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Sept. 19—3m

JOHN GUNDRY, Principal.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851,

THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society bave just published another stereotyped Almsnae, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almsnae haben prepared, the low price at which the sold, and the increased faultities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared expressly for it, illustrating the excape of Henry Rox Brown, a scene at Washington, and the kneeling Slave Mother Besides the Calendar, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Nociety's Almanac & 1851, and the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanac contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical articles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The trices will be as follows:

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pectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the bject in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but o diffuse useful information. DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC.

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May 23-17

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Clear the way!

Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper; aid it type;
Aid it, for the hour is ripe—
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